

*Cornell Veterinarian*, July 1922, pp. 240-262. (Larvae of horse bots, pp. 261-262.)

RODHAIN, J. et J. BEQUAERT. 1916. Matériaux pour une étude monographique des Diptères parasites de l'Afrique. Part II. Revision des Oestrinae. *Bull. Scient. France et Belg.*, (7th Ser.) 50: 53-162. (Larval key to genera, pp. 67-68.)

WILLISTON, S. W. 1908. Manual of North American Diptera (3 ed.). Hathaway, New Haven, Conn. 405 pp. (Larval key to genera, p. 347.)

(See also BRAUER, 1883, pp. 36-38, and keys to myiasis-producing Diptera, such as those in RILEY AND JOHANNSEN, 1932.)

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### Anisoptera Schneider a Homonym (Neuroptera: Mantispidae).

The family Mantispidae is usually divided into a number of subfamilies by present workers and it is unfortunate that one of these is based on *Anisoptera* Schneider<sup>1</sup> which is a homonym of *Anisoptera* Berthold.<sup>2</sup> As a result, the former must be replaced and I propose *Platymantispa* as a new genus with *Mantispa notha* Erichson [= *Anisoptera notha* (Erichson)] as its genotype. Therefore, the portion of the family called the Anisopterinae by Enderlein<sup>3</sup> in his revision of the genera must now be known as the Platymantispinae.<sup>4</sup>

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### Mutant Body Colors in a Parasitic Wasp (Hym.: Braconidae).

Wild type individuals of the wasp, *Habrobracon juglandis* (Ashm.), vary from honey yellow to almost black, due primarily to temperature, higher producing more yellow, lower more black, but races under constant temperature may differ consistently in pigmentation. Dr. Anna R. Whiting describes and illustrates in color results of rearing wild and mutant body color types in Proceedings, American Philosophical Society, vol. 80, no. 1, Jan., 1939.

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<sup>1</sup> 1843. Monograph Gen. Rhabdida, p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> 1827. In Latreille, Fam. Thierr., p. 409.

<sup>3</sup> 1910. Stett. Ent. Zeit., 71, p. 342.

<sup>4</sup> *Mantispa notha* Erichson is the genotype of *Anisoptera* Schneider (by designation of Enderlein, 1910) and the genotype of *Platymantispa* (by present designation) and the two genera are as a consequence isogenotypic.